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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/761,317

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EXAMINER

PARK, JEONG S

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2154

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/761,317	Applicant(s) WOO ET AL.	
	Examiner JEONG S. PARK	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 August 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 10-16, 19 and 21-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 10-16, 19 and 21-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/15/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 8/15/2008, with respect to claim 1-7, 10-16, 19 and 21-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-7, 10-16, 19 and 21-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dutta et al. (hereinafter Dutta)(U.S. Patent No. 6,918,066 B2) in view of Sanders (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0088716 A1).

Regarding claims 1-3, Dutta teaches as follows:

a browser testing system comprises a browser test server (interpreted as a Web server testing software, 43 in figure 3, housed with as a stand-alone tool, hereinafter

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interpreted as a web test server) connected via one or more wired or wireless communication networks (Internet 42 in figure 3) to a device or a browser testing device (client machine 40 in figure 3) equipped with a browser operable to access the Internet (see, e.g., col. 7, lines 1-22);

wherein one or more test cases (WML/HTML applications in particular web sites) to test the browser are registered with the browser test server (web browser, equivalent to applicant's tester, select the desired browsers from a list of browsers located on the web test server, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 39-41)(test the WML/HTML web page on a multitude of user agents/browsers, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 18-25);

wherein the browser test server (web test server, 43 in figure 3) provides a tester with a session (interpreted a communication link to exchange data) generated from one or more predetermined test cases (WML/HTML web page) according to a selection by of the one or more test cases registered with the browser test server by the tester (web designer) accessing the browser test server through the communication networks (the web designer calls the program and sent it a WML/HTML file to evaluate, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-30);

wherein the browser test server stores one or more values (scorecard) obtained from the browser testing by use of the session (display the output of the HTML/WML file as well as the evaluation scorecard for the selected browsers in the virtual screen, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 46-50 and step 66 in figure 7);

wherein each of the test cases is a contents file (WML/HTML file is equivalent to the applicant's content file) including one or more tags (HTML source code tag, see,

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e.g., col. 4, lines 18-34) or one or more script symbols corresponding to predetermined contents that will be tested as to whether the contents are normally provided through the browser (see, e.g., col. 4, lines 23-34); and

the session includes the one or more predetermined test case selected by the tester which constitute a single web page and the session is the web page for the browser testing, the web page having a predetermined URL address that indicates a location where the web page is registered on the browser test server (URL pointing to a file that contains the location of the web site that the designer wants to evaluate, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-30 and step 60 in figure 7).

Dutta does not teach a plurality of test cases registered on the browser test server.

Sanders teaches as follows:

a particular web site on a web server (20 in figure 1) has multiple versions (20a-d in figure 1, equivalent to applicant's test cases registered on the test server) to determine what version of content is appropriate to the client version of the web browser (see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0033]); and

a set of web resource identifier can be URI or the address by which the web resource referenced by index can be obtained. The web resource (equivalent to applicant's web page) identifiers can be the full network address from which a single web resource can be obtained (see, e.g., page 5, paragraph [0047]).

It would be obvious to combine Dutta with Sanders in order to test the web browser with different version of web resource (20a-20d in figure 1).

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Regarding claim 4, Dutta teaches as follows:

the browser test server (interpreted as a Web server testing software, 43 in figure 3, housed with as a stand-alone tool) comprises:

a first platform for developing a test case, into which a test case for testing the browser is entered and registered with a database (scorecard gives the user a summary of how the web site would be displayed on the various browsers, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 50-59 and step 62 in figure 7);

a second platform for testing the browser, registering a session including a predetermined test case as selected by the tester with the database (storage device 25 in figure 2, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 26-40)(web designer selects the URL for the web page and stores at the server location, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 26-29), collecting the values (scorecard) obtained through the browser testing by use of the session and recording the values in the session (web site is evaluated for effectiveness on the different web browsers using the scorecard rules generated, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 32-44);

a third platform for reporting a result from the browser testing through the session recorded with the values (display the output of the HTML/WML file as well as the evaluation scorecard for the selected browsers in the virtual screen, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 46-50 and step 66 in figure 7); and

the web designer calls the program and sent it a WML/HTML file (interpreted as applicant's single test case) to evaluate, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-30).

Sanders also teaches as follows:

a set of web resource identifier can be URI or the address by which the web

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resource referenced by index can be obtained. The web resource (equivalent to applicant's single web page) identifiers can be the full network address from which a single web resource can be obtained (see, e.g., page 5, paragraph [0047]).

It would be obvious to combine Dutta with Sanders in order to test the web browser with different version of web resource (20a-20d in figure 1).

Regarding claim 5, Dutta teaches as follows:

the database (storage device) includes one or more test cases (WML/HTML file or a URL pointing to a file that contains the location of the Web site, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-29) and one or more sessions stored by categories classified according to browser characteristics (an emulator program includes a database of tags, which is supported by each browser in the browser set, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 18-33), and each of the sessions includes the values obtained from the browser testing (scorecard gives the user a summary of how the web site would be displayed on the various browsers, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 50-59 and step 62 in figure 7).

Regarding claim 6, Dutta teaches as follows:

wherein reporting the result of the browser testing includes representing the values (scorecard) for the test cases (web site to be tested) as at least one of tables and graphs and outputting the represented values as a document (scorecard results tables, see, e.g., col. 9, line 55 to col. 10, line 44 and figure 9-11).

Regarding claim 7, Dutta teaches as follows:

wherein reporting the result of the browser testing includes creating a new session by extracting, deleting or adding only those test cases having a particular value

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(interpreted as a tag which is supported by each browser in the browser set, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 28-32) from or to the test cases (web pages) and retesting the browser by using the newly created session (designer can edit the web pages and test again based on the appearance in the displays and the browser scorecard, see, e.g., col.8, lines 51-64 and steps 65-68).

Regarding claim 10, Dutta teaches as follows:

a browser testing method, comprising:

a session creating step of creating a session (open web pages to be tested with multitude of browsers) including one or more predetermined test cases as selected by a tester that gains access to a browser test server in which one or more test cases for use in testing a browser installed on a device connectable to the Internet are registered (see, e.g., step 60 and 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32); and

a browser testing step of testing the browser by using the created session and of inputting result values of the browser test (see, e.g., steps 62-66 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 32-50).

Regarding claim 11, Dutta teaches as follows:

a browser testing method, comprising:

a test case developing step of receiving one or more test cases for use in testing a browser installed on a device connectable to the Internet and registering the received test cases in a database (see, e.g., steps 60 and 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32); and

a browser testing step of collecting result values obtained from a tester during

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browser testing, the browser testing using a session created by the tester and registered in the database, and recording the collected result values in the session (see, e.g., steps 62-66 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 32-50).

Regarding claim 12, Dutta teaches as follows:

a browser testing method, comprising:

a test case developing step of receiving one or more test cases for use in testing a browser installed on a device connectable to the Internet and registering the received test cases in a database (see, e.g., steps 60 and 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32);

a session creating step of creating a session with one or more predetermined test cases selected from the database by a tester (the session connection inherently has been established by the steps 61 and 62 in figure 7, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-32); and

a browser testing step of testing the browser by using the created session, collecting one or more result values obtained from the browser test and recording the collected result values in the session (see, e.g., steps 62-66 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 32-50).

Regarding claim 13, Dutta teaches as follows:

a test result reporting step of editing the test cases (designer can edit the web pages and test again based on the appearance in the displays and the browser scorecard, see, e.g., col.8, lines 51-64 and steps 65-68), which constitute the session and have the result values, and reporting the result values of the browser testing (displaying the output of the web page and scorecard file, see, e.g., step 66 in figure 7

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and col. 8, lines 32-50 and scorecard result in figure 9-11).

Regarding claim 14, Dutta teaches as follows:

the test case developing step comprises the steps of:

gaining access to a test case developing platform by a developer (web designer get access to the web pages to be tested with multitude of browsers, see, e.g., steps 60 and 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32);

selecting a browser and its version to which the test cases (web site) will be applied in categories, after gaining access to the test case developing platform (selecting the desired web browsers based on the scorecard rules for evaluating the web site, see, e.g., steps 62 and 63 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 32-41); and

creating one or more contents files for use in testing the browser as to whether the test cases are normally provided through the selected browser and its version, and registering the created contents files in the database by category (uploading the web page file, see, e.g., step 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32).

Regarding claim 15, Dutta teaches as follows:

the session creating step comprises the steps of:

gaining access to a browser-testing platform by the tester (web designer get access to the web pages to be tested with multitude of browsers, see, e.g., steps 60 and 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32);

selecting a browser and its version to be tested in categories, after gaining access to the browser-testing platform (selecting the desired web browsers based on the scorecard rules for evaluating the web site, see, e.g., steps 62 and 63 in figure 7

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and col. 8, lines 32-41);

selecting one or more test cases to be tested among the test cases registered in the selected browser and its version and creating a session with the selected test cases (see, e.g., steps 60-63 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-41); and

registering the created session in the category of the selected version of the browser and designating a predetermined URL address to the session (see, e.g., step 60 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32).

Regarding claim 16, Dutta teaches as follows:

the browser testing step comprises the steps of:

gaining access to a web page of the session with a predetermined URL address through the browser to be tested (web designer get access to the web pages to be tested with multitude of browsers, see, e.g., steps 60 and 61 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 25-32);

receiving the test cases constituting the session (see, e.g., steps 60 and 61 in figure and col. 8, lines 25-32); and

receiving the result values from the tester and registering the received result values in the session, the result values indicating whether the contents of the provided test cases are normally provided through the browser (see, e.g., steps 62-66 in figure 7 and col. 8, lines 32-50 and figure 9-11 from col. 9, line 55 to col. 10, line 44).

Regarding claim 19, Dutta does not teach a plurality of test cases.

Sanders teaches as follows:

a particular web site on a web server (20 in figure 1) has multiple versions (20a-d

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in figure 1, equivalent to applicant's test cases registered on the test server) to determine what version of content is appropriate to the client version of the web browser (see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0033]); and

a set of web resource identifier can be URI or the address by which the web resource referenced by index can be obtained. The web resource (equivalent to applicant's web page) identifiers can be the full network address from which a single web resource can be obtained (see, e.g., page 5, paragraph [0047]).

It would be obvious to combine Dutta with Sanders in order to efficiently test a variety of different browsers.

Regarding claim 20, Dutta teaches as follows:

the session includes the predetermined test case (web page, 64 in figure 7) selected by the tester and is a web page for the browser testing (emulating the web page for the selected browser, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 39-50), the web page having a predetermined URL address that indicates a location where the web page is registered on the browser test server (sending a URL pointing to a file that contains the location of the web site that the designer wants to evaluate, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-30).

Regarding claims 21 and 23-27, Dutta teaches that scorecard gives the user a summary of how the web site would be displayed on the various browsers (see, e.g., col. 7, lines 50-59 and step 62 in figure 7).

Sanders further teaches as follows:

each of the one or more values corresponds to a respective predetermined test case within the session and indicates whether the respective predetermined test case is

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normally provided through the browser (test result shows whether the web browser is capable of fully processing the content of the web resource, see, e.g., page 7, paragraph [0068] and 306 in figure 4).

It would be obvious to combine Dutta with Sanders in order to efficiently determine the compatibility of the tested web browser in terms with the content of the web resource.

Regarding claim 22, Dutta teaches as follows:

the session is the web page created from a plurality of test cases, and the predetermined test case is a single contents file used to form the web page (URL pointing to a file that contains the location of the web site that the designer wants to evaluate, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 25-30 and step 60 in figure 7).

Regarding claims 28 and 29, Sanders teaches as follows:

a stored session classified by a category is selected to be tested according to a corresponding category of a selected version of the browser such that the predetermined test cases included therein are tested (each web resource identifier (32a-n) is assigned for each different client version of a particular web browser (34a-n), see, e.g., page 5, paragraph [0046]-[0047] and figure 2).

It would be obvious to combine Dutta with Sanders for the same reason presented above.

Regarding claim 30, Dutta teaches as follows:

the predetermined test cases (web page) are tested during the browser testing and each of the one or more values (score criteria) directly corresponds to a tested

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predetermined test case within the session (the browser scorecard shows each browser is give a score for specific criteria and a total cumulative score, see, e.g., col. 11, lines 35-44 and figure 11).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEONG S. PARK whose telephone number is (571)270-1597. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:00 - 3:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. S. P./

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Examiner, Art Unit 2154

August 29, 2008

/Joseph E. Avellino/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2146